

# McGill Daily

Vol. 4. No. 30.

Montreal, Thursday, November 5, 1914.

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## ALL ABOARD THEY'RE OFF FOR TUNNEL

Railway Trip to C.N.R. Tunnel Saturday

LEAVE FROM UNION AT TWO O'CLOCK

Old Clothes and Boots Are a Necessity

The trip which the Executive of the Railway Club have arranged for its members next Saturday is a tour of the C. N. R. tunnel. All those intending to take this trip are requested to meet at the Union at 2 p.m. sharp. They will then proceed to the Maple Wood shaft, and, descending, will then walk through to the Outremont entrance.

This engineering work, one of the largest that has ever been attempted in the vicinity of Montreal, affords an opportunity to view some of the methods of exceptional value. It should prove most interesting to all those who take advantage of this trip. Old clothes will be a necessity, as a great deal of water and mud is still to be encountered.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Harry Grimsby, Junior of Science Building, or of any member of the club.

## P. G. MACKENZIE '83 DISTINGUISHED GRAD PASSED AWAY

Famous Statesman of Quebec and the Eastern Townships Died This Week

This week a distinguished Alumnus of McGill passed away in the person of the Honorable Peter Mackenzie, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

The late politician was one of the most prominent citizens of the Eastern Townships, where he spent most of his life. He was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond, Que.; Central High School, Upper Canada College and McGill University, where he was valedictorian in Law in '83. In his profession he was connected with such men as the late Sir John Abbott and Sir Melbourn Taft.

Peter Mackenzie received many honors which he bore with characteristic Scottish indifference to demonstration. At different times he received these honors: Bachelier of the District of St. Francis, Member of the Council of Public Instruction; Doctor of Civil Law from Bishop's, Delegate from Province of Quebec to inter-provincial Conference in Ottawa in 1910, and finally Provincial Treasurer.

## FINAL SCIENCE GAME HAS BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

The final inter-class game in the Science Faculty has been postponed by mutual agreement. This is due to the injured condition of some of the players.

At four o'clock to-day the year of '15 all faculties will practice on the campus. All men who have shown good form in the class games are asked to turn out with the third team at the practices.

## Notices

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Athletic Association in the Union on Friday evening at 5 p.m.

### ENGLISH RUGBY.

The English Rugby team will practice on the small campus this afternoon at 4 p.m. The team will play the Montreal English at 1:30 p.m. Saturday on the campus.

### LOST.

In football dressing room on Wednesday, November 4, 1914, a bunch of keys, including No. 240 and No. 320 for medical lockers. Kindly return same to

W. R. DOWD, Med. '18.

### LOST.

A black leather loose-leaf note book in Arts Building. Will find please leave with Hall Porter of Arts Building.

### McGILL ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra will practice to-night as usual at 7:30 p.m. in Strathcona Hall--a full attendance is expected as the question of changing the night of practice to Monday will be brought up.

### ANNUAL BOARD.

The Business Board of the Annual will meet to-night at 8 p.m. in the R. V. C.

### R. V. C.

An important meeting of this society was held yesterday at 1 o'clock. Miss E. Holland addressed the meeting. She read a letter which was received from Miss Hurlbatt, in which was suggested that more help be given in the Settlement work. The society decided to give a play, "Pride and Prejudice," to be presented next month.

An important meeting of the Partial Society will be held to-day at 5 o'clock sharp, in the Common Room of R. V. C. All try to be present.

## Dean Adams Will Speak

To the Science Undergraduate Society To-morrow Night

The Science Undergraduates' Society will start the year's activities at a meeting to be held in the Chemical Building to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Dean Adams has prepared an interesting address on "The Natural Resources of Canada and their Conservation." Some very interesting facts concerning the timber and other national assets will be dealt with in an exceedingly complete manner. The lecturer will be accompanied by some interesting slides which have been specially prepared for this inaugural meeting.

Dean Adams is well qualified to speak on this important subject, as for some years past he has been a member of the Dominion of Canada. Science students should be out in large numbers to hear this lecture. Some important business is also to be transacted, and refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the meeting.

## MANY MEDICAL STUDENTS JOIN THE REGIMENT

Many Meds. Take Advantage of The Concessions Granted

## MANY RECRUITS DRILL YESTERDAY

Recruiting Offices of McGill Regiment Kept Busy Yesterday

On Tuesday Dean Birkett addressed the different medical classes, encouraging them to join the McGill Regiment. It seems that this was the first step in a campaign the object of which was to have every medical student possible at McGill to undergo military drill with the battalion. Yesterday Dr. Simpson made a canvass of the different years in medicine, asking all who wished to join the regiment to sign their cards immediately, so as to avoid trouble and waste of time at the drills. As a result of this canvass the number of medical students in the different companies has increased greatly. Whereas there were only seventy-two Meds. in the regiment, now there are close to two hundred, and it is expected before long to have nearly all of the four hundred registered students in Medicine taking military training. Owing to the size of the companies, it is not possible to have all the medicals together, but every effort will be made to have groups of friends placed in the same sections; and, as far as possible, individuals, in the company which they wish to join. Yesterday afternoon the medical recruits drilled on the campus, over ninety men answering to their names.

## RECEPTION TO MISS GARDINER AT THE R.V.C.

Alumnae Association Entertained In Honor of Former R.V.C. Secretary

The Alumnae Association of the Royal Victoria College entertained yesterday at a large reception in honor of Miss Gardiner, the former secretary of the R.V.C.

The Alumnae present included a very large number of graduates of all years, with all of whom Miss Gardiner had been identified during college days. The undergraduates of the three senior years, who had been invited to the function, were well represented. After tea had been served, Mrs. Johnston, the president of the Society, spoke briefly, eulogizing Miss Gardiner's work among us and finally made a presentation to her as a slight token of appreciation of her services during her long tenure of office.

## MUCH INTEREST SHOWN IN BASKETBALL BY THE R.V.C. STUDENTS

The R.V.C. Are Preparing for the Interyear Games Which Begin Next Week

A large number of basketball enthusiasts turned out yesterday afternoon in preparation for the inter-year matches which begin next week. An excellent line-up was effected. The old players are getting into their old time form, while the new are showing rapid improvement under the careful coaching of Miss Cartwright.

The next practice will be held to-morrow from 5 to 6, when a large turnout is expected. The first match is scheduled for Wednesday, November 11th, when the Seniors clash with the Juniors.

Mrs. Brown--"I saw Mrs. Jones at the club meeting yesterday, and we had the latest confidential chat together." Mrs. Smith--"I thought--she wouldn't speak to me this morning."--Judge.

## McGILL GRAD. WILL ADDRESS THE WESLEYANS

Rev. Herbert Thompson, M.A., Will Speak at a Meeting To-night

WILL LEAVE FOR CHINA SOON

Rev. Mr. Thompson Has Accepted a Missionary Post

An intellectual feast will be given this evening in connection with the Students' Parliament of the Wesleyan College when the Rev. Herbert Thompson, M.A. (a graduate of Old McGill), will deliver an address. Mr. Thompson is en route to China with his wife, he is the son of the well known Dr. Thompson who has been connected with the work among the Chinese of this city for many years.

Rev. Herbert Thompson was born in the Flowering Land, and can doubtless tell very many interesting features about that country.

Although these Parliament meetings are not usually thrown open to the public, on this occasion every person who wishes to attend will be most heartily welcomed. McGill students are specially invited.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the Mission Department, of which Mr. Violet is the chairman, and will commence at 7 p.m. this evening.

## UNDERGRADUATES IN MEDICINE WILL MEET TO-MORROW NIGHT

A Good Programme of Speeches and Music Has Been Arranged by the Executive

The second meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society will be held on Friday evening, eight o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the New Medical Building.

This meeting promises to rival in enthusiasm that of two weeks ago. Dr. J. G. Adams will be the principal speaker of the evening and will address the Meds. on the "Evolution of Infectious Disease."

There is important business to come before the meeting, the choosing of a medical pin, and other matters. A good musical programme has been arranged, refreshments will be served and all are assured of a very pleasant and instructive evening.

## Correspondence

To the Editor, McGill Daily:--  
Dear Sir,--I notice a letter in this morning's issue from Mr. Varnals, referring to a copy of Mead's Water Power Engineering as having been found in the new Medical Building, and having presumably been left there by the undersigned. This was emphatically not the case, the writer not having been in the new Medical Building since its completion. The book was removed from the Union between 9:30 and 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and not returned. It seems merely, giving it the best possible complexion, an instance of what probably often happens--someone carelessly removes a book or other article with his own things and on discovering that he does not own it, throws it down, not having the common decency to return it whence it came.

The effect to the owner is precisely the same as if the article had been stolen, and he is very likely to consider that it has been, and with reason.

I must, in closing, thank Mr. Varnals for the return of the book, and remain, yours, sincerely,

G. F. ANDERSON, Sec. '15.

## Futurities

### TO-DAY.

12 o'clock--Football--Final, Arts Faculty.  
4 o'clock--English Rugby practice.  
5 o'clock--Polo practice at V.M.C.A.  
7:30 o'clock--Orchestra practice, at Strathcona Hall.  
8 o'clock--Annual Business Board at R.V.C.

### TO-MORROW.

12 o'clock--Football--Final, Science Faculty.  
5 o'clock--Athletic Association Executive meeting.

### SATURDAY.

12:15 o'clock--Football--Final, Medicine Faculty.  
1:30 o'clock--English Rugby--McGill vs. Montreal English.  
2 o'clock--Railway Club inspect C.N.R. Tunnel.

### A GLASGOW STORY.

Gardeners usually take their duties very seriously, and are notoriously accurate in their own domains. The other day, says a writer in the Glasgow News, I heard a good story about one of the brotherhood. The garden over which he rules is much infested with slugs, and his master suggested that the best thing would be to secure a number of young ducks to act as scavengers. Accordingly the ducks were procured. After their arrival the owner of the garden, on going out, observed Thomas, the gardener, busily engaged digging, while the small ducks waddled around, poking their little yellow bills into the newly-turned-up soil in search of prizes. "Well, Thomas," said his master, "I think we'd have to get a little pond made for the benefit of the ducks." "Na, na, sir," replied Thomas, vigorously, "we'll hae nae pond. Gin we had a pond, the ducks wad jist get scatterin' about wastin' their time. They're faur better as they are."

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"Jane, what time is it?" called down the late father. "I don't know, pa. The clock isn't going." "But I am," spoke up the young man, who could take a hint. --Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Meekly--"Our neighbor's son is always thrashing my boy. What shall I do about it?" Lawyer--"Teach him how to fight. Ten dollars, please." --Boston Transcript.



# McGill Daily

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THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

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## England's Misfortune

In the Queen's Hall, London, a while ago, Lloyd George said—"Nearly three years ago a friend asked me 'What does England need?' I replied, 'I am very sorry to say it, but I think she needs some great misfortune, to wake up the people and make them do some sober thinking.' The great misfortune, which even then seemed to be hovering over Britain, has come, and the nation has begun to do some serious thinking. We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, too indulgent, many perhaps too selfish. And the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the great everlasting things that matter for a nation. The great peaks of honor we had forgotten—duty and patriotism, clad in glittering white: the great pinnacle of sacrifice pointing like a rugged finger to heaven."

This war is a great misfortune, even to us within more or less quiet university walls, but let us be optimistic enough to look upon the advantages which can be derived from this trial, since no effort will be needed to feel the other side of it. Lloyd George has mentioned the first and by no means the least of its teachings. The moral value of hardship. The colonies will feel this as well as the mother country. The first Canadian contingent was, to a great extent, British-born. The call reached us more slowly, but not less surely, and the second contingent will be our own.

For the mother country this is a life and death struggle; it is not less so for the colonies. Let us make impossible a fight each with his back to his own house door by carrying the war into the enemy's country and beating him there; it is the only possible way, but it means general and concerted effort; again let us repeat the truism—in this work the students of a nation should show the way. If we do this we show we have learnt the second great lesson from our misfortune—the necessity of close union throughout the Empire.

The third and most inspiring truth is that Britons still keep alive their ancient traditions and at once drop internal bickerings before a foreign foe. Here Germany made her most illuminating blunder—all through the British Empire there was trouble—labor disputes in Australia, unrest in India and Africa; in Canada a Nationalist party with its "take-what-you-can-get policy" and the "ins" squabbling with the "outs" whether something called an "emergency" existed; in England were the wild women; in Ireland the wilder Nationalists and Ulsterites. Where is all this unrest now? To the astonishment of Germany it disappeared at the first hint of outside trouble. How can we show we have learnt these lessons well?

## Hardly Needed

One agreeable feature of the recent recruiting for the McGill University Battalion is the fact that when exemptions to Arts students and other arrangements of a like nature calculated to cause a sudden inflation of recruiting figures were announced, the enrollment did not suddenly increase during the prescribed period; in fact, the largest average enlistments have been since the limits set for claiming these exemptions. From this we would argue that students who have joined the regiment have not been impelled by "ulterior motives," but only by the interests of their regiment, their University, and their country.

We do not mean by this to criticize the granting of these exemptions; in fact, it seems only just that some allowance in other directions should be made in order to give the men every chance to turn out regularly at drill, and make it a serious piece of work, but nevertheless we think it gratifying that no obvious jumping at a chance took place when these allowances on the part of the Faculty were made public.

## McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From The McGill Daily of November 5, 1912

(From the McGill Daily of Tuesday, November 5, 1912.)

The McGill football team rested up yesterday after their strenuous game in Kingston. The team are all in good shape except Paisley, who broke a small bone in his hand and Jimmy Lee, who again hurt his leg. Paisley's injury will keep him out of the game for the next two weeks anyway. This is unfortunate, as Paisley is a sure catch and a good kick, and his loss will be a sore blow to the Red and White team.

Shaughnessy was a very pleased man on Saturday evening, and he certainly had the best of reasons for being so. The effects of his coaching were visible at all times, and the first touchdown was scored as a direct result of one of his new plays.

The Rev. H. C. Foster, a Google curate who on the outbreak of the war joined the navy, has written to a Google friend that he was chaplain to the Second Naval Brigade, and went through the fighting at Antwerp. The flight of the refugees from Antwerp was terrible, he says, old ladies hobbling along on sticks, married women

The first rehearsal of the McGill Students' Orchestra will be held at Strathcona Hall on Wednesday evening, November 6th, at 7.30 p.m.

The first meeting of the Circle Franciscan for the year 1912-13 took place last night at the Little Green Tea Rooms, when about thirty men sat down to a most enjoyable meal. During the course of the repast not a word of English was to be heard, everyone doing his best to converse in French.

There is still a chance of the McGill English Rugby team visiting Halifax this season. All arrangements for the tour have been made, and should the Faculty decide to give the team their attendance, the team will leave Montreal on Thursday night, returning at 7.30 Monday morning.

Wheeling and carrying babies and young children, old men carting away precious belongings, children running hand in hand, gazing in terror at the sights they saw. There was one significant feature about this unending procession. It was absolutely silent. For all the world, it was like a procession of the dead.

## ARTS '15 TEAM

(With deep apologies to Captain Reece, of the Mantelpiece.)

Of all the teams at old McGill No team had men of better skill Than that of worthy Captain Paul Commanding Arts Fifteen's football.

He was adored by all his men For worthy Captain Clarke, ye keen, Did all that ever he did deem Would be for comfort to his team.

A football suit had every man Of colors wild, but spick and span, And Paul's soap from the captain's store, A towel, too, to every four.

Did they with thirst in playing burn, And all on cold and rainy days, Leo, lemonades at every turn, Umbrellas handed round on trays.

New volumes came to them quite free From Peter Redpath's library, The "Daily," that illustrious sheet, Did make their happiness complete.

One autumn night, at half past ten, The Captain thus addressed his men: "Come, tell me, please, what I can do To make life happier for you."

By any reasonable plan I'll make you happy if I can; My own convenience comes as nil; It is my duty, and I will."

Then, up and answered wee Bobbee, The kindly Captain's prop was he. A nervous, shy, low-spoken man, He cleared his throat and thus began:

"There is a college, Captain P., Known to us all at R.V.C., Fifteen, if what I'm told is true, Can claim there routers quite a few."

Now, somehow, sir, it seems to me, More friendly like we all should be, If you'll invite them to a game, It's certain sure we'll win the same."

Good Captain Paul, with every man, Debated on the daring plan, "I'm half afraid," he said, "but still It is my duty and I will."

So he the invitation sent, And they replied with kind intent, "We all have letters, we admit, And those who haven't ought to knit."

But what are knitting and lectures to The happiness of all of you? The word we give you we'll fulfill, It is our duty and we will."

The day arrived, there came a flood, The campus streets were turned to mud, But nothing daunted sat that band, Safe on dry "Dailies" in the stand.

They looked around and saw with pride, Fifteen's, fourteen side by side; Yet, noticed with profound dismay, That Captain Paul had stayed away.

But Wherry was there in blue so bright, Services shone in purest white, Abbott was padded up to the eyes, And Oliver's suit was twice his size.

Others there were we need not name, When the fight was over, they all looked the same, And after all the mud was eaten, 'Twas found Arts '15 had been beaten.

The play was strange, the score was high, "Because the R.V.C. stood by," Agreed the men and cheered them well.

It warmed their hearts, but sad to tell, Some men bereft of better feelings, Produced some rude, falsetto squealings.

Regardless quite of past requests, Insulting their friendly guests, They did not think that this could be, And so the unwitting R.V.C.

Attended them as they were bid, It was their duty, and they did.

## THINGS THEATRICAL

### IMPERIAL

"The Virginian," with Dustin Farnum in the leading role, which comes to the Imperial Theatre, is said to be the most artistically produced yet made by the now famous Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company.

"The Virginian," well remembered by Owen Wister, and the Play of Kirk La Shelle is composed of four hundred scenes, requiring a cast of three hundred players, and is in five parts.

Those who have seen "The Virginian" claim it is far superior in every way to the "Sons of the Desert," in which Mr. Farnum played for the Lasky Company.

"The Virginian" is announced for appearance at the Imperial Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next week.

### "WHEN BROADWAY WAS A TRAIL"

The latest World Film five-reel offering "When Broadway was a Trail" is a superbly pictorial and feature, taken from the play of the same name, is booked for three days commencing Monday, the 9th, at the Strand.

Good pictures of olden times in America are wanted by present day American audiences, and we feel quite sure that this picture, telling as it does a love story in which a Puritan maid of old Danvers (Salome) is the heroine, and the hero a son of Governor Minuet, of New Amsterdam, will be counted one of the best of its kind.

The best thing about the picture is the simple, straightforward way in which it tells its story, unless one counts as best the wholesome, pleasing quality of its romance. It is wholly in the realm of romance with no invidious undercurrents, political or religious, to

mar its beauty. The next best thing about it is the careful composition of its big scenes—perhaps at times they approach paintings in their effect and so lose something of vivacity and spontaneity, but they are well done and beautiful. The acting, especially of the leading characters, is also pleasing. Barbara Tennant, remembered here for her great work up in the Canadian Colalt district when she played the leading female part in the wonderful picture "The Dollar Mark," takes the part of Priscilla Elliott, the Puritan maid, and A. Lund, himself, the author of the story, plays Henry Minuet, son of the Dutch governor. The scenes are as a whole, filled with grace and truth, and the human nature, the photography is simply effective, and once or twice it reaches artistic beauties, as in the cave picture near the close, with the big camp fire going. The expedition of throwing in at start and close of the pictures, momentary glimpses of Broadway as it is to-day, gives a weird punch to it that people will like—the effect of one's nerves is quite indescribable.

The plot brings the two young people together by making it necessary for the Governor of New Amsterdam to send a party to New England to buy corn. Indians attack and keep the Dutchmen from presenting themselves, Henry alone escaping, reaches the town as a refugee, and dare not tell who he is. Priscilla is in trouble with her people, because, she, an orphan, will not marry a son of a very forthrighting matron, one Mistress Hibbens. The two lovers have plenty of adventures before they manage to get together. It is a desirable feature offering, and should class favorably with any of the big features shown weekly at this house for some time past.

## McGILL MUST WIN TO KEEP HEAD OF LEAGUE

Saturday's loss leaves Queen's out of the running for the Intercollegiate rugby championship and Varsity and McGill are now tied for the premier position. Two games remain to be played, Queen's at McGill and McGill at Toronto. McGill should win out from Queen's in Montreal, and the game in Toronto is uncertain. A win for McGill there would give the honors to the Intercollegiate team, unless one would tie the league again. In that case the game would in all probability be played in this city to decide the championship. As it stands, Queen's can do nothing better than take last place in the series. Their only chance for a win is to beat McGill in Montreal. This "may" happen.

Although there were several of the Queen's men replaced in Saturday's match with Varsity, the men were not badly injured. Lack of condition was the cause of one of the men being replaced. Rowlands got a bad crack over the head when he was kicked by Varsity, but, although he was carried from the field, he was around again in a short time. White was not badly injured, his hand being crushed slightly in a scrimmage. The men will all be on the field for Saturday's match in Montreal, on November 14.

"Pep" Paisley, captain of the McGill team, was in the city on Saturday and was an interested spectator of Varsity-Queen's match. In an interview with the Standard, he stated that he expected that McGill would go through the season without a defeat. He confessed, however, that the match in Toronto next Saturday would be a hard one.

Another interested spectator at the match on Saturday was Billy Morrison, sporting editor of the Montreal Gazette, who was more than surprised at the re-

sult of the game, as he said he felt sure that Queen's would be able to more than look after the Blue and White. It will be remembered that Mr. Morrison and E. G. St. John were the officials at the McGill-Queen's game.—Kingston Standard.

At the meeting of the Queen's Alma Mater Association, held on Saturday evening, there was considerable discussion as to whether or not, owing to present conditions, the usual social functions should be held at the university. The meeting went into committee and after due consideration it was decided that the A. M. S. should interfere in no way with the standing rules regarding social affairs. The matter was left in the hands of the various faculties, but it was recommended that they should remember the crisis through which the country is passing at the present time.

Grant Hall was given for the following events: Medical at home, November 20th; Arts dinner, December 2nd; Medical dinner, December 9th. The annual meeting of the Hockey Club was held and the following officers were elected: Honorary coach, Dr. J. J. Hart; associate coach, Prof. M. Baker; honorary president, Prof. M. Baker; president, W. J. Dobson; vice-president, F. G. Quigley; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Wilson; assistant secretary-treasurer, A. Whitehead; captain first team, J. H. Box; secretary-treasurer second team, H. G. Murray.

Owing to the amount of business before the meeting the Mock Parliament did not sit Saturday evening.

The committee in charge of the arrangements expect to have Sir Wilfrid Laurier and one of the speakers at the Arts' dinner, which will be held in Grant Hall on the evening of December 2nd.

The Music and Drama Committee are making preparations for a concert which will be held in Grant hall, November 18th. The following artists will appear: Madame Marie Narelle, the celebrated Irish soprano; Miss E. Mylott, the well-known Australian contralto; A. Alex. Block, violinist; and Miss H. Aiken, pianist.

## Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union Rules of Play and By-Law

As there are only a few of the Intercollegiate Rugby rules distributed about the College, the following, taken from the booklet published by the Rules Commission, should be of interest to the competitors and fans of the class games now being played.

### Continued

#### SUBSTITUTES.

XVII.—In case of injury to players, substitutes may be allowed during any period of the game. No player once removed shall re-enter the game unless by consent of both captains.

When a player is substituted in a game, he must report to the referee before being allowed to enter the game. The Rules Commission depends on the honor of the various clubs and members of same for the faithful and honorable observance of this rule.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO REFEREES AND UMPIRES.

Notice the list of penalties following these instructions. This list has been arranged for easy reference by referees and umpires.

A number of changes have been made in the rules of the game, and so frequently have rules in the past been overlooked or misinterpreted that it has been deemed advisable by the Rules Commission to draw special attention to the following rules:

1. Rule I (a). The ball is to be considered in touch wherever it crosses the kick.

2. Rule I (b) and also Rule VI. The kick-off is now divided into two classes: (a) At the beginning of the game, at the beginning of the second half, and after a try has been scored at centre.

(b) After a three (3) point score at 40-yard line of scrum, scored against.

3. Rule I (12). The ball is dead when either the Referee or Umpire blows his whistle.

4. Rule III (3). The referee has the right to change the decision of any official and replace him if he deems it expedient. This applies to the umpire.

The referee appoints officials for the game. They are his own choice and his choice does not need to have the sanction of the team involved.

5. Rule III (2). Note the appointment of a head linesman to supervise the yardsmen.

Note that the goal judges have been done away with, and referee is responsible for their duty.

6. Rule VIII (1). The ball is not to be considered in play until put in motion by the foot of a scrumming or side in possession. The scrumming or side who puts it in motion must touch it again before it touches another player.

7. Rule VIII (2). Eight men of the side in possession must be on the line of scrumming (which is 4 yards wide and extends from touch line to touch line) at instant ball is put into play, and no player of side in possession on line of scrumming must be in motion towards opponents' goal at instant ball is put into play.

8. Rule VIII (3). No off-side interference on line of scrumming by players who were on line of scrumming at time ball was put into play can be penalized.

9. Rule VIII (4). Interference with the scrumming line by a player when scrumming the ball penalized by ten yards.

10. Rule VIII (4) (b). Ball when kicked must be kicked or carried before dead by side of scrumming, even if touched by the opposing team.

But note that the team only loses the ball in three cases, and half distance to goal, except as in Rule VIII (5) (b). Rule X (3) (1).

11. Rule X (3). Note the "yards" rule has been divided into three parts: (a) Standing catch. (b) Running catch.

#### (c) Bounding ball.

12. Rule X (2). In case of off-side interference by a team within its own 25-yard line, the penalty is the loss of one-half the distance to its own goal line and one down. But this does not relieve a team from its responsibility of making ten (10) yards in three downs from the point where the down is committed.

13. Rule III (2). Penalties only given by referee.

14. Rule XVI. Rough play, and abusive or profane language must be gotten rid of.

15. Rule XIV. Special attention must be paid to infringements of the following rules: (a) Foul (forward pass). (b) Foul (kick over goal). (c) Foul (kick over goal). (d) Foul (kick over goal). (e) Foul (kick over goal). (f) Foul (kick over goal). (g) Foul (kick over goal). (h) Foul (kick over goal). (i) Foul (kick over goal). (j) Foul (kick over goal). (k) Foul (kick over goal). (l) Foul (kick over goal). (m) Foul (kick over goal). (n) Foul (kick over goal). (o) Foul (kick over goal). (p) Foul (kick over goal). (q) Foul (kick over goal). (r) Foul (kick over goal). (s) Foul (kick over goal). (t) Foul (kick over goal). (u) Foul (kick over goal). (v) Foul (kick over goal). (w) Foul (kick over goal). (x) Foul (kick over goal). (y) Foul (kick over goal). (z) Foul (kick over goal). (aa) Foul (kick over goal). (ab) Foul (kick over goal). (ac) Foul (kick over goal). (ad) Foul (kick over goal). (ae) Foul (kick over goal). (af) Foul (kick over goal). (ag) Foul (kick over goal). 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## LARGE NUMBER OF MEDS. ENLIST

Over One Hundred New Names  
Yesterday—Battalion Strength  
Over Eight Hundred

Yesterday was the biggest recruiting day yet experienced by the battalion. As a result of the Medical Faculty's announcement over one hundred Meds. enlisted yesterday. This brings the total number of men in the regiment well over eight hundred. This is a most encouraging result, and it places the goal of one thousand men much nearer at hand.

There was no battalion drill in the afternoon, but the C.O.T.C. held their regular Wednesday afternoon drill in the High School.

The full list of recruits for yesterday was published last night, but will be published in to-morrow's Daily.

To-morrow the battalion will parade at the High School for a lecture in Musketry.

## LETTER FROM FRONT

Lieut. M. S. Stewart, a graduate of the R. M. C., who is operating a machine gun at the front, in the course of a letter to a Toronto friend, writes:

"I cannot tell you much about things just at present, as that is absolutely forbidden, but I have seen the whole show from Mons to where we are now. This is written in a trench, all sorts of battle which has been going on now for about a week, and I believe we have got them on the run again. We got over a thousand of them when they came on last night with our machine guns. I had mine in action for about five minutes on the roof of the car, when it was removed by a shell.

"You have or can have no idea of what we went through on that long retreat. It was absolutely undisturbed for over a week. My first car was smashed up by a German shell on the first night of the retreat, so I did the whole thing on horseback, and it was fierce. We often had 24 hours of 26 hours on horseback, and never had time to cook any food, much less to sleep. The Germans aren't worth a head with a rifle, but are pretty good with machine guns and artillery. They are beginning to use a deadly form of us by now, I think."

After graduating from the R. M. C., Lieut. Stewart received a commission in the Imperial army. He then served a year at Aldershot and another year at Aden. When the war broke out, his corps was among those despatched early to the front.

Lieut. Stewart is a son of Mr. A. M. S. Stewart, 35 Brunswick avenue, Toronto.

## FIGHT FOR A FLAG

One of the torn and tattered flags now hanging in the Chapel of the Invalides in Paris is the standard of the Sixth Pomeranian Regiment. It was captured near Noyon by a French regiment of Dragoons. While the French were bounding a village with the Dragoons waiting to cut up and burn the fugitives, a German aeroplane flew over their positions, with the result that a shell fell about 200 yards from the batteries. The guns were at once shifted to another point. The enemy evidently thought they had beaten off the attack and hurried their advance, coming on to the former French positions at the double.

## SHELLED BY OWN GUNS.

"At that moment," says a French soldier, an eye-witness of the fight, "three large shells fell close to our position one after the other. It was the German heavy artillery, which had corrected its aim. The shells fell right on the head of the German column and did terrible execution. Finding themselves between two fires, the Germans were thrown into confusion and fell back. It was the right moment for us. Whilst our infantry, which had taken shelter on the edge of a wood, was keeping up a hot fire on the Germans, our cavalry charged with lances. The Germans rallied, and formed up into a square, but the volleys they fired were not sufficient to break the charge, and our men rode over them. Trampled on by the horses, sabred, and transfixed by our bayonets, the Germans fled in wild confusion."

## LAST RALLY ROUND FLAG.

One little group, however, was rallied by its officers near a small copse. We did not realize the motive of their resistance until we caught sight of a gold and purple flag fluttering in the breeze. They had rallied to save their flag. Our Dragoons rode right up to them and shouted a demand for surrender. The only reply was a volley which sent 20 horses cantering riderless back to our lines. Our officers ordered a charge in scattered formation, and the gallant little group of the enemy was ridden down. The flag fell from the hands of a German captain who had received a terrible sabre gash across the head. It disappeared for a minute amid a rain of bullets, and then a struggling man, and then we saw it again waved defiantly by a Prussian sergeant, who, with three other men, fought themselves free.

## "CHAMPIGNY, 1871"

They retreated shoulder to shoulder a few yards and then, with his back to a tree, the old sergeant was left alone with the flag. He bent down to the ground an instant later, his chest transfixed by a lance. He was a brave man. When the Dragoons brought the flag we saw in golden letters across its torn and bloodstained folds the words, "Champigny, 1871."

## ALONE IN HIS GLORY.

No more impressive scene can be pictured for the burial of a great soldier like the late Major-General Sir J. W. Hamilton than that described by a distinguished officer and one of his personal friends. The writer says:—

"He was standing with a group of others in a covered place when a shell burst about one hundred yards off, and he was hit on the temple by a bullet and killed on the spot. No one else was touched. It was a fine death, but I know how he felt that he was taken before his work was done. He was buried last night—a real soldier's funeral. I shall never forget it. All day we could not get near the place where he was lying, owing to heavy shell fire, but at dusk we went out and carried him to a little church near by and buried him there. Just as we got there the attack began violently, so that we could not hear the chaplain's voice for musketry and pom-pom fire close by. Flashing from the guns lit up the night, but no other light than a tiny torch for the parson to see to read by. He was doing so splendidly that it was cruel luck that he should have been the one taken out of the group."

After this letter was written the body of Major-General Hamilton was removed from its temporary resting place and conveyed to England for burial at St. Martin's Church, Chertton. Eight serjeants of the Norfolk Regiment bore the coffin covered with the Union Jack to the grave. Lord Kitchener, who was represented by Major-General Spens, sent a wreath inscribed, "In affectionate remembrance," and on

## THE UNIVERSITIES OF CANADA AND THEIR PART IN THE WAR

McGill, Varsity, Queen's, Winnipeg, Alberta and British Columbia Actively Engaged in Preparing Men in Art of War

It is unnecessary to be at McGill and to see the daily drills of many hundreds of graduates and undergraduates on the campus to realize that McGill men are determined, in time of war, to play their part as worthily as they do in peace.

There are, at present, something more than seven hundred men enrolled in the military organizations at McGill. The great majority of these are looking forward to obtaining commissions as officers, or to becoming members of some army specialist service in which their professional training may be of use. McGill has already offered to organize a general hospital for service at the front, and training in the work of the Army Medical Corps and the Signalling Corps is already well under way. Arrangements have also been made by which a wireless telegraphy corps will be organized and trained for service. Just in the same way it is expected that in the near future, engineering and motor transport and army service corps will be organized.

The other Canadian universities are not idle. Fourteen hundred men are engaged in various military activities at Toronto Varsity. Up to the present Queen's has probably done more useful work with her volunteers than has any

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN WAR

(Ed. Note.—The following extract is part of the introduction of a pamphlet of the above name published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, Eng. The remainder will be published in a later issue.)

On the twenty-third of June, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, heir to the throne, and commander-in-chief of the army, left Vienna to attend army manoeuvres in the Province of Bosnia. On Sunday, the twenty-eighth, he visited Sarajevo, the capital of the province, and made a progress through the town, accompanied by his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg. While passing through the streets their automobile was fired on by an assassin. Both the Archduke and the Duchess were killed.

No crime has ever aroused deeper or more general horror throughout Europe none has ever been less justified. Both the government and the public opinion of Europe were ready to support her in any measures, however severe, which she might think it necessary to take for the punishment of the murderer and his accomplices.

It immediately appeared, from the reports of our representatives abroad, that the press and public opinion of Austria-Hungary attributed much of the responsibility for the crime to the Serbian Government, which was said to have encouraged a revolutionary movement among the Serb populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

That there had for many years been a strong Serb nationalist movement in these two provinces there is no doubt. This movement in an earlier form had swept the provinces, then part of the Turkish Empire, into the insurrection against the Turkish Government in the seventies of the last century, culminating in the war of 1878 between Russia and Turkey. It had continued when Austria took over the administration of the provinces under the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. Austria then pledged her word to Turkey that her occupation should not detract from the rights of sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan over these provinces. Thirty years later, however, in 1908, she suddenly proclaimed their annexation to her Empire. On the 7th of October of that year, the annexation was celebrated in Sarajevo by the firing of salutes and the ringing of cathedral bells, amid the shouts of rejoicing and the applause of the Serb population. Serbia, feeling immediately assailed, and the Serbian Government protested to the powers against the annexation as a "deep injury done to the feelings, interests, and rights of the Serbian people." Serbia's attitude, coupled with the resentment felt by Russia and certain other Great Powers, nearly brought about a European war; but after six months' strenuous negotiation, the Serbs made a declaration abandoning her protest and promising to live on good terms with Austria. Her nationalist aspirations still continued, however, and were strengthened by her successes in the Balkan wars of 1912-13, successes which were compromised by Austria's opposition to her territorial expansion. As Serbia grew, Austrian suspicion of her designs deepened.

In the light of this history the storm of anti-Serbian feeling which swept Austria-Hungary after the Sarajevo murders is easily understood. It was a feeling based on patriotism and loyalty. Europe was disposed to excuse its exaggerations and to sympathize with its motives.

But the dangers to European peace which involved were immediately evident from the reports which reached the Government in London. Anti-Serb riots took place at Sarajevo and Zagreb. The members of the Serb part in the Provincial Council of Croatia were assailed by their colleagues with cries of "Serbian assassins." Mobs in Vienna threatened the Serbian Legation. The Austrian press, almost without exception, used the most unbridled language, and called for the energetic punishment of Serbia. There were signs that the popular resentment was shared, and perhaps encouraged, by the Austrian Government. Both the British and also the German governments knew that the peace might be disturbed.

In view of these reports, it naturally became incumbent on disinterested Powers to exercise what influence they possessed in a direction which would recognize the just claims of peace. Unfortunately, though the attitude of public opinion in Austria, and to a less degree, also in Germany, was plain, the intentions of the Austrian Government remained almost equally obscure. The called by the Foreign Office in London a attitude of reticence towards the British and Russian ambassadors. On the 7th of July the Government were careful to make a public announcement at a joint meeting of the cabinets of Austria and Hungary, which had just taken place, was only concerned with the question of domestic measures to repress the Pan-Serb propaganda in Bosnia. On the 8th of July the Minister-President of Hungary made on the whole, a pacific speech in the Hungarian Parliament defending the loyalty of the majority of the Serb subjects of the Empire. On the 11th of July the Serbian Minister of Vienna had no reason to anticipate a threatening communication from the Austrian Government, and as late as the 22nd of July, the day before the Austrian ultimatum

the tombstone appeared these lines:—  
Life is mostly froth and bubble,  
Two things stand like stone—  
Kindness in another's trouble,  
Courage in your own.

other Canadian university; her engineering corps did excellently at Valcartier, and they are, at present, practically actively serving. Communications from Winnipeg, Alberta and British Columbia show that these provincial universities are preparing themselves so that they, too, may train their men in the art of war. At Saskatchewan many students have already gone to the front, and there are forty more men who are prepared to volunteer so soon as there is need for them. The military spirit at the two universities of Laval and the University of Montreal has the numerically most important contingent of the Officers' Training Corps in Canada.

These facts are inspiring. They are an admirable demonstration of the determined spirit which animates all Canadians. The willingness and unanimous acceptance by the Canadian universities, and by the individuals composing them, of the responsibilities which the war has offered is a convincing proof that the future of Canada lies in strong and able hands. It is certain that if Canadian universities teach a public spirit and a sense of obligation which finds such an expression in war time, the development of Canada and of social public life may be expected to be a noble one.

was delivered at Belgrade, the Minister-President of Hungary stated in Parliament that the situation did not warrant the opinion that a serious turn of events was necessary or even probable.

His Majesty's Government had therefore largely to fall back on conjecture. It was known that the situation might become serious, but it was also known that Serbia had shown signs of readiness to accept any demands compatible with the sovereignty of an independent State. It was known that the opinion of the Russian and French Governments was that the Serbian Government was not itself to blame for the crime, but that Serbia must be ready to investigate and put an end to the propaganda which had apparently led to it, and which was said to have originated in part on Serbian soil. Sir Edward Grey advised Serbia to show herself moderate and conciliatory. He promised the German Ambassador to use his influence with the Russian Government in the same direction. No action, however, was done, for no actual evidence had yet been furnished that the Serbian territory had in fact been made the base for revolutionary operations. It was known that a court-martial had been set up at Sarajevo, the proceedings before which were secret. The Serbian Government stated that they were only waiting for the Austrian Government to communicate the evidence collected before sending their own investigation on foot. The Serbian Government also stated that both the assassins implicated were Austrian subjects, and that on a previous occasion the Austrian Government had informed the Serbian Government in reply to enquiries, that one of these men was harmless and under their protection. It was remembered that Austria had tried on previous occasions to cast doubt on the Serbian Government by means of police evidence brought forth in Austrian courts, and had failed. It was therefore assumed on all sides that, before Austria took any action she would disclose to the public her case against Serbia. When Sir Edward Grey said this to the German Ambassador on the 20th of July, the latter replied that he certainly assumed that Austria would act upon some case that had been known; but as a matter of fact, His Majesty's Government did not receive any statement of the evidence on which Austria had founded her ultimatum till the 7th of August.

It was therefore necessary to wait. The Serb nation was clearly not to be made ill Austria would consent to throw off her reticence. There was nothing doubtful in the general international situation, no incalculable element which Austria could not take into full consideration. What she did, she would know accurately the consequences of her action. The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente remained as they had always been. We had heard quite recently assured that no secret element had been introduced into the former, and Sir Edward Grey had stated emphatically in Parliament on the 11th of June that the latter had remained unchanged so far as we were concerned. Russia's interest in the Balkans was well known. As late as the 23rd of May the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had reaffirmed in the Duma the policy of the "Balkans for the Balkans," and it was known that any attack on the Balkan states by any great European Power would be regarded as a menace to that policy. If Serbia was as the Austrian Ambassador said to Sir Edward Grey on the 20th of July, regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence, if Serbia was to be humiliated; that assuredly Russia could not remain indifferent. It was not a question of the policy of the Russian statesmen of St. Petersburg, but of the feeling for the Balkan populations born in the Russian people by more than two centuries of development. These things have been, as Sir Edward Grey said to Parliament in March, 1913, in discussing the Balkan War, "a constant place in European diplomacy in the past." They were the facts of the European situation, the product of years of development, tested and re-tested during the last decade. Patiently and calmly they had been introduced of years could not be pushed aside in a day.

5,000,000 ARMY.  
In military circles in Berne it is estimated that Germany has now actually under arms twenty-seven army corps of her regular troops, and an equal number of reserves, making a total of fifty-four army corps.

Of these twenty-four army corps are at present in France, six in Belgium and Alsace, thirteen in East Prussia, and eleven between Thion and Craon.

There are, in addition, assumed to be 1,500,000 Landsturm and volunteers serving in the interior, while 600,000 fresh recruits are reported to be in training sufficiently advanced for them to be ready for service in November.

## EMPEROR LOOKED UPON AS JONAH.

In his own army, the Kaiser is beginning to be looked upon as a pitiable Jonah. He has taken a fancy to pay paying visits to various portions of the fighting area, and his appearance is usually followed by a defeat.

He went to Namur to make a triumphant entry, and had to leave quicker than he arrived. He took command of the operations before Ossowitz and ordered the fortress to be taken in three days. His command was no more effective than was Canute's to the sea.

In East Prussia he had to fly before the victorious troops of the czar, and ran back to Cologne. His arrival there being greeted with anything but pleasure by the staff.

Before he left for the Niemen district the Kaiser attended a War Council at which the military attitude of the Crown Prince was severely criticised. "The Emperor had several fainting fits."

That man Wargelworth is getting worse and worse. "What's he doing now?" "Sent half a day looking through the Congressional Record for war news."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## BATTALION MARCH ON THE MOUNTAIN

Successful Parade Last Night  
Lasting From Eight Till  
Eleven Thirty

Last night there was quite a good turnout of the battalion. The men fell in, on the small campus, at 8 p.m. sharp; after the usual preliminary drill, the battalion was called to attention and some instructions were given concerning the proposed evening's work.

Company "A" was marched off to the armory to get rifles, while "B," "C" and "D" were marched down to the High School to get rifles and to drill.

At 9.15 all four companies were once more drawn up on the campus and informed that the whole battalion was to march to the top of the mountain, keeping perfect silence all the way. The men obeyed this order to the letter and not a word was heard; even the orders were passed along in whispers. After being halted and ordered to take cover several times, the battalion finally reached the other side of the mountain at a few minutes after ten o'clock. The whole battalion was then extended after two companies had been sent over the top to advance from low down on the mountain. Then the two lines, in extended order, advanced toward the road leading up the mountain; one-half advancing on the mountain, the other half creeping over the top and down the slope. In this way the road was perfectly ambushed and the absolute silence lent reality to the whole effect. The need for cautious actions, in real warfare, could easily be seen, as a handkerchief showed up plainly at a distance. At a quarter to eleven the whistles were blown, companies ordered to fall in, and about the first audible words, since nine fifteen, were spoken. There was some delay in starting on the homeward march, as a few members of the battalion had strayed amongst themselves in the woods; however, the continual blowing of whistles finally drew them back to the road.

The return route was down Peel St. and along Sherbrooke to the armory; there company "B" left their rifles and dismissed while "B," "C" and "D" were marched down to the High School and dismissed there at 11.30.

Colonel Clarke expressed himself as being very much pleased with the manner in which his orders had been carried out and the manoeuvres performed.

## WITH THE CANUCKS

### SLANG ON SALISBURY PLAINS

The advent of the Canadians to Salisbury Plain has introduced many new words and phrases into Whitehall's vocabulary. The camp of the Regulars, says a correspondent of "The Daily News," have swelled the vocabulary a good deal, but the arrival of the Canadians has suddenly expanded the dialect of Shrewton and Amesbury and Windsor. Some of the more interesting slang which is current of the Empire from Calcutta to Calcutta. The other night, as I vainly sought a roof to cover me in the pitchy darkness, I fell into the arms of one of the Canadians who was inquiring for the Bustard camp. Seeing that we were some six or seven miles from that desirable haven we adjourned to the only place for miles where you could get bread and cheese for supper. "Gee," said he, "if I could turn my horses out on this grass they'd recover quicker'n talking. But they'd bolt. They ain't used to motors, most of 'em, any more than many of us. Haven't they driven in a car since I used a little old steam locomotive in Kansas City?"

### A KANSAN IN KIHAKI.

"Are you an American, then?" "Bet yer life. And there's quite a good lashing of Americans up and down West Down Camps. This war's popular in my country, and if you folks don't see which way the wind blows, I'd ask you to ask for it inside." I begged an explanation. "Well, I mean it two ways. If the ——— Infantry and the rest are anything like my lot there's no more to be asked to do from getting out gold to running a heavy freighter over a washed-out grade. But that isn't all. This war's got to be won outright, and you've got to use for rotters. There's none coming from Canada, the British, the French, can't shoot and ride. And it'll be the same all through. But if you want 'em you can get 'em. You'll get men and money and horses—see it in the window ask for it inside."

### A SCORE TO WIPE OUT.

Later I inquired how a Kansas City man came to hold a commission with the Canadians. "That's personal, I suppose. Anyway, I want to help win, but I've a score to pay. There was a Berlin Jew with a title (I wonder if he was a Kommandeur of Lippe—price 2,000 marks) who manoeuvred me out of a position and ——— "Yes!" "Well ———"

### RIDING SHORT.

In a few days it will be worth while to watch the Canadians ride. For the present the horses, jaded by the coverage, must be spared. And the few horses I saw to-day may not have been a sample. If they were they will prove deceptive, for they rode with wondrous short stirrups, and at a gallop they had a trick of lying flat on their backs at a distance the horses appeared riddled. And they are specially useful with the revolver.

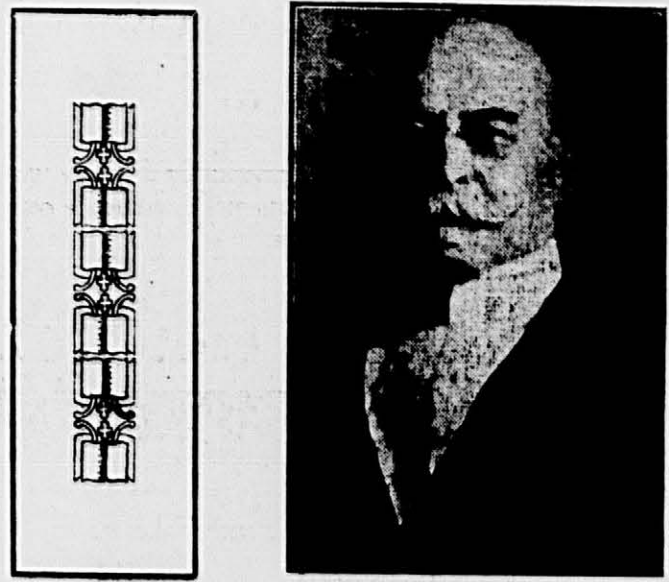
(Ed. Note.—The above article was clipped from the latest English paper received, "The People," October 25th.)

### GAMES FOR WOUNDED.

A scheme which is not without novelty has been organized by the editor of the "Tatler" with the object of providing indoor games of every description for the various institutions where wounded soldiers and sailors are being restored to health. A personal appeal is made for packs of cards, dominoes, draughts, big-saw puzzles, patience, race games, chess sets, hula-hoop, or any other game which are not now in use. Mrs. Hugh Spottiswoode, who has been asked to act as honorary superintendent, is getting into touch with all the hospitals and convalescent homes, both at home and abroad, and would be grateful to receive contributions and parcels addressed to her to the "Tatler" Games Bureau, Great New Street, London, E. C.

"That man Wargelworth is getting worse and worse. "What's he doing now?" "Sent half a day looking through the Congressional Record for war news."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To conclude, we will state that the new Minister has always taken a keen interest in activities connected with our Alma Mater, and proven to be a true friend of McGill Undergraduates. We welcome this opportunity of expressing a respectful "merci."



## An Appreciation of Our New Postmaster-General Honourable T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C., LL.D.

One of the foremost French-Canadian lawyers enters Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet.

"Aux Camps Valeur aux Champs Labeur" are the words appearing on the coat-of-arms of the Casgrain family, and it may truly be said that the numerous descendants of Jean Baptiste Casgrain have lived up to their motto. In their ranks are included men who stand high in public estimation, distinguished physicians, eminent lawyers, famous authors and gallant soldiers.

The Hon T. C. Casgrain was born in Detroit, Mich., on July 28, 1852. In his case, the intellectual superiority as characteristic of the family early displayed itself. Though Old McGill cannot claim Tom. Chase as one of its sons, the Hon. Dr. Charles Eusebe Casgrain, his father, is one of our graduates in medicine, and had the distinctive honor of being the first French-Canadian senator from Ontario.

After having stood at the head of his class for five years, Mr. T. C. Casgrain graduated from Laval "avec grande distinction," also taking the Dufferin Gold Medal in 1877. At the early age of 31 he was appointed Professor of Criminal Law at Laval University. He was made Attorney-General in the DeBoucherville Cabinet of 1891, while his election as Batonnier-General, in 1894, attested of the high estimation in which his talents were held in the Quebec Bar.

Mr. Casgrain was in provincial politics from 1886 to 1896, when he was elected member of the House of Commons for Montmorency, and held his seat until 1904. He has for the last ten years been out of active politics.

Commenting on the selection of Mr. T. Chase Casgrain as Postmaster-General, the Montreal Gazette states the following:—

"That Mr. T. Chase Casgrain should be called to the Cabinet will be recognized everywhere as being in accord with the fitness of things. He has been long in public life, and has filled important positions with credit to himself and advantage to the country. He sat in the Legislative Assembly of the province and in the House of Commons, being recognized in each as a man of worth and influence. . . . As minister he showed capacity, energy, and a purpose to protect the public interests. . . . At Ottawa, as a member of the House of Commons, he was counted among the men who led opinion because of their ability. Had he retained his seat in the elections of 1908 and 1911 there is no doubt that he would have been included in the membership of the Borden Cabinet from the beginning. Entering it now, he will bring with him into the public service recognized professional ability of a high order, wide knowledge of public affairs, and legislative and administrative experience. He commands the personal respect of men of all shades of opinion. He will know how to work effectively, in the department, in Parliament, and in the country, and so will be a source of strength."

The Montreal Star says:

"He was regarded as a man with a high sense of honor, and with good executive ability. At the present time Mr. Casgrain's paramount qualification is his avowed loyalty to Great Britain, and interest in the war. There will be expected from him very strong support of Sir Robert Borden's policy with regard to Canada's duty, in this hour of stress. Canada is at war. Her future is at stake. The future well-being of every Canadian is at stake, and, instead of relaxation of effort, we need more energy and greater determination to do our share to bring about a successful issue, and to do it quickly. This is not a time for doing anything less than the best of which we are capable, and it is no time for petty politics."

The following appreciation is reproduced from Beck's Weekly:—

"His long years of parliamentary activity have left no bitter feelings behind them. He was and is a general favorite on both sides of the House. His sarcasm, though mordant, is never bitter, and he is always ready to acknowledge the good points in an opponent. It would be difficult to estimate the loss to his country through his ten years' abstention from politics, for rarely has there been seen on the public stage of this or any other country so clear-sighted, cool and brilliant an intelligence. He brings to the solution of the difficult problems of a nation in the making the long years of training in the best of all practical schools, where men and measures are most likely to be coolly weighed and sifted. And to that great asset of intellect he adds, what many intellectual men wholly lack, the tact and personal charm which can win over the most determined adversary to sacrifice his immediate gain for the public weal. With a perfect knowledge of the two languages, he possesses also a complete knowledge of the two races who make up this great Dominion, and it is to men such as he, neither spectacular nor outstanding, that the real growth in riches and international respect of the country is due."

To conclude, we will state that the new Minister has always taken a keen interest in activities connected with our Alma Mater, and proven to be a true friend of McGill Undergraduates. We welcome this opportunity of expressing a respectful "merci."